

Market street with his leaves of bread under his arm—a poor, strange, runaway boy—who can tell what effect it might have had on the religious character of the future sage and philosopher, if some church-going man had taken him in the hand, and conducted him to his own seat in the sanctuary of God? The only other remark which I will make turns on the thought just suggested. Who can estimate the value of a kind word to a stranger? Who can foresee the effect which it may have on a youth in this city? Who knows how such a word would go to the heart; how gratefully it would be remembered; what an influence it might have on future life? Such youths often walk the streets of the city, dispirited and sad, heartless and discouraged, that we are aware. Everything seems dark to them. No one knows them. No one seems to care for them. No one would care if they were sick; no one cares if they can find no employment; no one would weep if they should go heavy-hearted into some miserable cellar and die. They have left father and mother, and home, and here they can find none whose sympathy they can gain, or who have any concern in their woe or joy.—Let me say to you, Christian friends, that kindness shown to a stranger boy, or any other stranger, is never forgotten. Let me further express for what it is worth, the deep conviction of my own soul, that among the ways of doing good, which would be most far-reaching in its influence, and most favorable to religion, and most acceptable to our God, would be appropriate Christian interest in the great number of strangers—especially youths—that visit this city. And let me, finally, remind you of what the Saviour will say to the righteous in the great day—"I was a stranger, and ye took me in"; and of what he will say to the wicked—"I was a stranger, and ye took me not in."—Rev. J. H. Barnes.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 31, 1850.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—In our remarks on this subject last week, and in the estimates assumed, (or rather employed, for they were derived from actual returns to government,) we are glad to find that our reasoning is regarded, by the most thoughtful men in the community, as sound, and the facts stated incontrovertible.

Since our last issue, we have received a communication from "Justus," on the subject of the want of laborers, giving some reasons why that destitution exists. (A crowd of matter obliges us to defer the publication of "Justus" till next week.)

We fully agree with our correspondent in the belief, that one reason why there is so great a want, in this respect, is to be attributed to the late recognition, on the part of the government, of the right of the people to a fee-simple in the soil. And were the nation increasing, rather than rapidly diminishing, it would be no cause for discouragement, that, for the present, the number of laborers on the Islands was inadequate to the labor necessary to meet the wants of an intelligent and Christian community. And while we should gladly rejoice, as we do, in this recognition of their rights, it would be an imperative duty for all the friends of the Hawaiian race to endeavor to prevent their being supplanted by strangers, or made "chewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who might establish themselves here from foreign lands.

But we are dealing with facts, and discussing a question which is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration. The bases of our calculations are historical, and as nearly accurate as the nature of the case will admit. And when our theory, based on such calculations, is most fully substantiated by the every day experience of all parties, including the very warm friends of the Hawaiian race, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the necessities of the case, or sit down in supineness, and try to hope that by some intangible process the wasting energies of the nation are to be resuscitated, and the evil under contemplation be removed.

We think we showed conclusively in our last, that the native laborers, available for raising an export, were only sufficient for the cultivation of 4,000 or 5,000 acres of the soil. The products of these 5,000 acres may be estimated at 5,000 tons of Sugar, (suppose we reduce them all to that commodity,) or 10,000,000 lbs. This is about the limit to which our exports can extend, with the present labor of the Islands; and the value would be, at \$140 per ton, \$700,000.

Why, the little Island of Mauritius, only 150 miles in circuit, about as large as Oahu, and a great part of it covered with rugged mountains, exported, in 1837, seventy millions of pounds of sugar, and the total value of her exports in that year was \$4,300,000. And by accounts just received, we learn that the Sugar crop for the present year amounts to one hundred and twenty millions of pounds, or sixty thousand tons! And the value, at \$140 per ton, is \$8,400,000, besides a considerable export of coffee, ebony, tortoise shell, &c.

While these Islands can produce sugars of as good a quality as any other part of the world, and has advantages, in amount of soil, and nearness of market superior to Mauritius altogether, our utmost efforts, with all the labor to be had here, will only allow an export of 5,000 tons, at a value of \$700,000! We blush at the above comparisons.

Can this state of things continue? Was it for such a purpose that these beautiful Islands were upheaved from the depths of the ocean, and so large a proportion of their surface covered with a rich and fertile soil? No. The earth was made for man, and it is not his privilege merely but his duty, to cultivate it, and make it fruitful.

In using our best exertions to hasten forward the prosperity of the Islands, and to increase our exports, we have not the shadow of an inclination to depress the native by the introduction of foreign laborers. On the contrary, were there any reasonable ground of hope that this great necessity could be supplied by the natives, even at a very moderate rate of increase, we should prefer to see the progress of agriculture less rapid than our natural facilities demand, in order that they might not be disturbed. But what do facts teach us on this subject? Why, that at the present rate of decrease, the Hawaiian nation will be reduced, at the end of the present century, to about 1,300 souls, all told. They have been decreasing for half a century, or more, at a rapid rate; and the nation estimated by the illustrious Capt. Cook at 400,000 souls, does not number at this moment 80,000. Does philanthropy require a longer delay, before the tens of thousands of fertile acres, now lying uncultivated, be brought into the service of man? We think not.

In answering the question, however, it must

not be forgotten that not the slightest necessity exists for crowding the native, or depriving him of an inch of soil, he has either the disposition or ability to cultivate. His land has been secured to him by the enactments of the state, and in his rights he would not be molested, or invaded. That these awards are ample for his use, is clear, from the fact that he cultivates but a little of what is awarded to him, while the remainder lies entirely unproductive, for his own benefit or that of others.

The productions of the Islands could be augmented to \$30,000,000 per annum, without, in the least, interfering with the lands of the natives. And not only would the laborers be unemployed in their rights in the soil, but the introduction of industrious laborers from other countries, and the opening of plantations in all the Islands, would supply the only remaining stimulus that can be supplied to induce them to become industrious themselves. In addition to the moral means now employed, this must be accomplished, or the nation must cease, soon, to exist. Inertia, laziness, will destroy them, if it has not already. As philanthropists, then, an effort should be made to stimulate the natives by the example of others, to habits of industry. Precept has been long tried, and with some success, in individual cases. But the great mass remains, proverbially, lazy. The influence of competition, with the example of industrious laborers scattered through the Islands, would have a tendency to break up the fatal lethargy that now binds the great mass of the people in its fatal chains, and is the only unfriendly influence that remains to be exerted, if it remains to be preserved.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.—We publish on our first page, the Treaty with the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at the Palace, on the 21st inst. This is the most voluminous treaty ever negotiated by the Hawaiian Government, and is now a part of the law of the land. It is not necessary to recapitulate its details in this notice; all will read it for themselves. We will merely remark, that with a magnanimity worthy of a great nation, the objectionable clauses in Art. 31 and 6th, of the British and French Treaties do not bear its visage, questioning the integrity of the Judiciary, and abridging the prerogatives of H. H. Majesty's Sovereignty. In this we greatly rejoice, for two reasons.

1. The Alta of the 8d inst. publishes a list of letters remaining in the San Francisco Post Office, at that date. The list occupies two pages of that paper, and has about 7000 names. As many of the names have 2, 3, and 4 letters, there are probably over 10,000 letters addressed.

2. Among our exchanges, we find to following incidents narrated which will be read with interest by all, as exhibiting the respect by other nations shown to the Hawaiian nation, through their ambassadors:—

FETE CHAMPETRE.—We have to record a splendid fete champetre at Clifton, Staten Island, given on the 10th of the present month by a gentleman of wealth and fashion. It was the crowning feature of the season. It was a complimentary to the Hawaiian princes, who were present in their native costume, attended by the ambassadors, Messrs. G. P. Judd and J. J. Jarvis. The princes and Mr. Judd were in full court dress, a sort of military uniform of dark blue cloth, elegantly embroidered in gold, and ornamented with the taro leaf, a plant indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands. It was most striking and peculiar, and with its air of novelty, presented an unusual richness and display. The dress of Mr. Jarvis was simple and unassuming. He wore the ministerial ribbon and star. A great many of the officers of the navy and army attended in full dress uniform, in compliment to the royal guests. There was a dazzling array of elegance and fashion. A throng of ladies, in costly and attractive minuet vied with each other in the art to please. Every clime had its representative, while all the distinguished of our own, now among us, were there. We have seldom beheld such a display of female beauty, checked out in all the varieties of costume, and in all the styles which the most inventive and refined taste and elaborate art could suggest.

When the company had all assembled, the heir apparent, the Prince Alexander, entered the ball room with the hostess, one of the most brilliant and lovely of women, leaning on his arm. He was attired in white satin, with a white lace overdress embroidered with straw, while a wreath of white will flowers was gracefully thrown over her head. As they advanced, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A band of music welcomed the princely guests and the fair hostess; and at once the interior of two marquee thrown into one to form the ball room, brilliantly lit up and decorated, was a scene of gaiety and animation, and the dancing commenced. It seemed less like the reality of life than the glowing picture of some fairy land. So many fair and graceful forms, eyes beaming with softness and delight, sweet and kind voices, dark curls waving over the half veiled neck of snow, the strains of music floating on the summer air, the lights that mocked at the splendor of a moonday sun, and the gay and bewitching mazes of the dance—these, with the rustic effect of a night long after the bright picture had faded from the view. The supper room had been tastefully arranged, and was sumptuously furnished. Nothing was wanting which could contribute to the luxury, comfort or pleasure of the guests, and the whole was marked by the lavish liberality of the hand that dispensed them. It could only be exceeded by the taste, elegance and ease, with which the mistress of the fete presided over the entertainments of the evening. When the guests had departed, the princes and suite retired to a beautiful cottage situated upon the grounds by the side of a miniature lake, which they had occupied during their visit at the island. On the next morning an elegant *dejeuner a la fourchette* was prepared for them, at which were present a party of sixteen. The feast was enlivened by airs from the band that had so delightfully played on the previous night. (N. Y. "Two Worlds," June 22.)

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, to the Turkish Minister and a distinguished party. Later in the evening the Viscountess had an assembly, which was very numerous and fashionably attended. The Prince Kanemahua, reigning sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, with the Prince Liholiho, heir presumptive to that dignity, accompanied by Mr. Judd, her Majesty's commissioners, were present at the reunion. The diplomatic circle included the French Ambassador and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Minister for the Netherlands, Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Portuguese Minister, Viscountess Moncorvo and Mademoiselle Sacramento, Russian Minister, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Baron Isola, Count Moeleke, Mr. Vinnov, M. Sanpingo, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bunsen, &c. (London Post.)

FASHION.—Viscount Palmerston gave a grand entertainment last evening, to the Princes of the Sandwich Islands—L. Kamehameha and Liholiho. The Princes were attended by his Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. Judd. The noble viscountess received a few friends after dinner.

The following communication was received three weeks since, but has been unavoidably crowded out from want of room, till this issue.

DEAR EDITOR.—The anniversary of the restoration of the Islands was duly observed by many of His Majesty's loyal subjects in the neighborhood of my sojourn, on the 31st ult. The day being fine, a beautiful grove was selected as the place of meeting. Many hundreds of men, women and children, decently—many of them elegantly attired, here assembled; and beneath the shade of the beautiful kon and kukui, seemed to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," to a high degree, not to say even more than they did when partaking of the—

"Vanda quiesce animi tate."

I certainly saw many happy faces as on any similar occasion, though nothing stronger than the pure contents of a neighboring spring passed the lips of the guests of this national fest. Our grove was made to reverberate the voice of Song; and earnest prayer was repeatedly offered to the God of Salvation—the gracious deliverer of the nation in a season of peculiar distress. Of the address I may give you some account in another communication. I will merely add, that though there may have been more noisy demonstrations of a nation's gladness in other places, I do not believe that He who reads the language of the heart recorded more grateful emotions than with us on this interesting occasion. In answer to the prayers of His people, may the Almighty Ruler of the nations save the remnant of the Hawaiian race.

I need not ask you of the excitement of yesterday throughout the Islands. With us the day was fair, and the atmosphere exceedingly clear. The duties of the morning called me into a beautiful copse in company with a surveyor. He had taken bearings and I ran forward several rods with a small flag in my hand to indicate his course. Suddenly I found myself enveloped in darkness. The birds ceased their notes—the stars thickened in every direction; moon it was twilight. Seldom have my feelings been more strongly excited. Who can wonder, Mr. Editor, that such a scene should fill the heathen with dismay? How great the value of Christian faith!

Had we in this most interesting scene an emblem of Hawaiian prosperity? It may be so. My fears sometimes, ye often, point to that direction. Some items of intelligence from your quarter of late, strengthen these fears. I see much that is alarming. The nation is in an eclipse, darker every hour. Will it be total?—Will it be eternal? Or as yesterday, after a little season, a few anxiously interesting moments, will light break forth, dispelling the darkness, and filling the land with gladness? God only knows. In Him may we confide, nor fear, "though the earth be removed, and though the earth be carried into the midst of the sea."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are under obligations to Capt. Church, of the Br. bark Helen S. Page, for an Alta California of the 15th inst. It is a beautiful double sheet, got out for the Steamer Carolina and Columbus, and is a credit to the typographical art in California.

We are sorry to learn by this paper, that the Am. brig Frolic, of Boston, C. H. Foucon, master, was wrecked on her voyage from China to San Francisco, on a reef about 60 miles above Fort Ross, on the 26th July. The Frolic had on board a valuable cargo, and is an entire loss. Captain and crew saved; but vessel and cargo estimated at \$150,000, all lost. Also, "brig Marshall, from Malaga, with a cargo of wine and fruit, valued at \$40,000, stranded on Sunday morning last in the neighborhood of Bodega. Crew saved, but vessel will be probably a total loss."

A full and complete list is given of all the vessels in port, at San Francisco, on the 15th inst. with the name, tonnage and place of register of each.

They may be classed as follows:—Steamers, 5. "Ship," 171. Barques, 188. Brigs, 166. Sloopers, 104. Total, 634.

Besides these, there were about 100 vessels at Benicia, Sacramento and Stockton, and a number of river steamers and sailing craft, not enumerated.

By the Alta Californian of the 10th inst., we see that the number of arrivals at San Francisco during the month of July was 161—of which six were steamers, 40 ships, 45 barques, and the remainder smaller craft. Of these 86 were from the U. S., 18 from Australia, 9 from the Hawaiian Islands, the remainder coastwise and other foreign countries.

Captain Hubertson, of Shanghai, with his family, has taken up his abode, in Eden house, belonging to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

VERY SATISFACTORY.—By the arrival of the schooner Sparitus, from San Francisco, on the 25th inst., we have received our New York files down to the 29th of June, 57 days. This arrival brings London dates to the 15th of June, Paris to the 14th, and Berlin to the 12th.

The intelligence by this arrival is, in many respects, interesting, and we give in another column such a summary as our space will admit. We have our files of Galignani's Messenger published daily in Paris in the English language, down to the 1st June.

From the San Francisco Evening Picayune, Aug. 7th, we quote.

The steamer Columbus arrived last evening in 19 days from Panama, bringing the U. S. mail. The Columbus made her passage down in 17 days 9 hours. Her passengers were taken direct to New York by the Falcon, leaving Chagres July 13th. The Sarah Sands arrived at Panama on the 17th as the Columbus was coming out of port. The steamer Republic had arrived at Panama, and would leave on the 1st of August. The Northern West Point, and Br. steamer Equator had all arrived, and would leave for this city July 30th. On the 30th ult. left steamer Tennessee at Annapolis, to sail the same afternoon for Panama. She passed the steamer lathams on the 27th ult., bound hence for Panama. The Columbus experienced heavy weather the last few days. Seven deaths occurred on board during her passage up.

Nicaragua's Route to the Pacific.—The stock holders of this new route are pushing forward their enterprise with great energy. The Engineer corps, at the head of which is Mr. Child, has been formed at an expense of \$17,000 per annum, and will proceed at once to the ground to carry out the whole route. The steamer "Director" will leave this port soon for the San Juan River, and will meet there the "Nicaragua," which will navigate the Lake, while a Superintendent of the route has been appointed, of thorough competency, who will be on the

ground in two or three weeks. The Howard Line of Steamers on both sides the Continent will run to this route as soon as the arrangements are complete. About the 1st of August this short route to California will be in full operation.

CASE OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice Shaw delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John W. Webster, overruling each and every point raised by defendant's counsel, in support of their motion for the writ of error in said case, and deciding that all matters connected with the trial of the prisoner, had been conducted according to the prescribed forms of law, in relation to capital trials.

A FIRE occurred in Montreal on the 22d June, by which two hundred and seven buildings were destroyed, some of which had been recently erected, and were of superior description. The hundreds of thousands of emigrants who reach the American shores annually, from every part of the old continent and Great Britain, must in the nature of things, contain many to whom such an enterprise as that in which Lopez and his followers embarked, would present attractions greater than the pursuit of honest industry; and, therefore, it becomes the more imperative on the part of Congress, to curtail, by pre-emptory enactments, the power of such a population to do mischief. Difficulties may, doubtless, present themselves, for the fact of every State of the Union being independent of the federal government, in the making of its own laws, is unknown except in the new world; but the subject is sufficiently important in itself to engage the attention of the States' legislatures, as well as the aggregate representatives at Washington.

The probability is, that, without some such guaranty, the leading European governments will combine to secure the independence of countries contiguous to the American continent, which may not be strong enough to protect themselves. Even now, rumors prevail that France and England, disgusted at the lawless proceedings perpetrated in Cuba, will secure, by a treaty, the continuance of that island to Spain—prompted thereto as much by a feeling of self-interest for their own possessions in the West Indies and that of St. Domingo, as by disgust at the events which have recently been witnessed. Such a treaty, if concluded, would be a great misfortune to the United States, and would attribute to it their own lethargy or indifference in not sooner adopting measures to supersede exterior aid. If the people of Cuba had evinced any dissatisfaction with the condition of things in their island—if they had made an unsuccessful attempt at disavowing the Spanish yoke—the European powers would have paused before adopting such a policy as the one to which rumor refers; but, in the absence of all provocation, they will think that what has been done in Cuba, may be perpetrated elsewhere, and that prevention is better than cure. This will be held to justify their interference; and the natural quickness of instinct, where self-interest is concerned, in which the Americans excel, might, by anticipating the necessity of such a step, have prevented it. It may not yet be too late.

THE EVENTS OF ONE WEEK IN EUROPE. (From the London Standard of Freedom, of June 15th.)

Throughout the week there has been a political calm in all parts of the continent. In Paris the only subject of interest is, the discussion in the Legislative Assembly, and in "the places where men meet to deliberate," the proposed grant to the President. The commission appointed to consider this matter are still in deliberation, and some days will pass before their report be made known. In another column we have referred to Louis Napoleon's application, and cannot say more than that, among all right-thinking men, it has called forth. The President is evidently on the lookout for popularity. In the early part of the week he visited St. Quentin, on the opening of the railway, and gave away in sums, to workmen and charitable institutions, nearly 30,000 francs.

The Congress of States at Frankfurt has resumed its sittings; the entrance of the plenipotentiaries of Hesse, Darmstadt and Strzelitz has been announced; Bavaria has withdrawn her declaration of reserve, or objection to the admission of the plenipotentiary of the Grand Duke of Holstein-Launburg, (the King of Denmark) Count Thun explained that the Congress had to deal with the special interests of the German Bond, and that the right to take part in the discussions could not be refused to the sovereign of Holstein-Launburg, without excluding that Duke from the Confederation. The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, and those States which resolved at Berlin to appear at the Austrian Congress, were not present.

The *Oester Zeitung* states that the unfavorable reception of Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Minister, by the Emperor of Russia, at Warsaw, was not so much occasioned by any disapprobation felt by the Czar to the policy of Austria, as by a cause personal to himself. The Emperor of Austria was invited to Warsaw to meet the Imperial majesty, and accept of the invitation; the Emperor of Russia was, therefore, both surprised and displeased when Prince Schwarzenberg arrived bearing a letter of apology for the Emperor's absence. The same journal states that the expressions of the Emperor were not very measured, and he referred with some bitterness to the forgetfulness exhibited by his services to the Empire in Hungary.

The King of Prussia is recovering from the wound he received in the negotiations between the governments of Great Britain and Prussia regarding the treatment of political refugees.

The Pope remains still in an unsettled state of mind, from the surveillance exercised over him by the French troops. The National Gazette states that the Emperor of Austria has been invited to Rome, and is anxious to get his Holiness into his hands, and to obtain supreme command in Rome. The French government has been saddled with the expense of replacing Pio Nono on the throne, and are jealous of interference in Italy by other nations. The Pope is certainly great, especially when it is considered that the act was dictated and executed by a professedly republican government, against the wishes of the Roman people, who, endeavoring to free themselves from monarchical despotism, were warring, as the French nation just before, had been, for political and religious freedom!

It is confidently stated that the Pope has, since his return, made three attempts to escape from Rome; but the strict watch kept by the French has prevented it.

Preparations are making at Frankfurt for the reception of the delegates of the peace congress, which, as settled last year at Paris, is to be held this year in this city. It will be opened on the 23d of August. Upwards of a hundred delegates from different parts of the United States, will cross the Atlantic by the English Government steamer ship Niagara, arrived at Boston at six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after a passage of eleven days and seven hours, which is equal to twelve days and four hours to this port.

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which have appeared in the American journals, might, as regards the indignation and insulted patriotism which they breathe, have been penned on this side of the water, for they are in unison with the tone of the English, French and Spanish press on the same subject. Every respectable American feels his country compromised by these outrageous attacks on a neighboring State, with whom no misunderstanding exists, or is likely to occur. The state of society in the Union is, doubtless, very dissimilar to any known under the order governments of Europe, and it favors the congregation of large masses in any given spot, where plunder is likely to be gained, by embarking in any enterprise, however desperate. The hundreds of thousands of emigrants who reach the American shores annually, from every part of the old continent and Great Britain, must in the nature of things, contain many to whom such an enterprise as that in which Lopez and his followers embarked, would present attractions greater than the pursuit of honest industry; and, therefore, it becomes the more imperative on the part of Congress, to curtail, by pre-emptory enactments, the power of such a population to do mischief. Difficulties may, doubtless, present themselves, for the fact of every State of the Union being independent of the federal government, in the making of its own laws, is unknown except in the new world; but the subject is sufficiently important in itself to engage the attention of the States' legislatures, as well as the aggregate representatives at Washington.

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Among the visitors in Paris is M. Mettenich. He is anxious that European governments should return to the state they were two years ago, and preaches a crusade against democracy.

The debates in Parliament present few features of general interest, beyond the fact that Ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 52.

Sir George Grey has announced in the House of Commons, that it is the intention of the government to stop all post offices on Sunday; and an enquiry was to take place to see if it be practicable to stop the mail also, on the Sabbath. This movement has met with no favor from the majority of the people.

(From the European Times, June 15.)

The criticisms on the outrage upon Cuba,

evening, except Sundays, on which day it is

held in the morning. It is a small sheet, but has a neat appearance, and is well filled with original, local, and selected matter. Bating its Sunday issue, we wish it every success.

"Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," is an imperative law, which issuing a paper on Sunday cannot choose but violate, and which arguments of expediency can never justify. From the number of Aug. 8th, we extract the following private intelligence.

By private letters, advices have been received of extensive failures in Boston, and we regret to state that they are in some instances attributed to unsuccessful results to shipments here, the returns having been only 5 per cent, upon the invoice value. It is to be hoped this statement is not correct, but if so, it is unfortunate, as nothing will tend so much to retard the prosperity of the mercantile community, as such deplorable results to investments here.

Since writing the above, we have been told that there are letters here to the effect that the bankers in Boston, are making a strict investigation amongst their customers, and if they find them in any way connected with California, credit and confidence in them is totally lost.

We have watched, with much interest, the result of the announcement made some months ago of a very important discovery by Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., and have published, from time to time, the progress made in making a practical application of the discovery. For some reason, which we cannot explain, we had an unusual degree of faith in the reality and importance of the discovery alluded to; and are happy to find our impressions about to be realized, to an extent that promises a complete revolution in many of the established usages of civilized life, and a total supersession of some of the most important elements, hitherto regarded as indispensable in the arts and sciences, and even in the most ordinary employments of domestic economy.

In addition to the facts contained in the article below, we learn from late papers, that Mr. P. has sold the right to three or four of the most important American cities for five millions of dollars, and has taken measures to secure to himself the advantages of his discovery in Europe, and other parts of the world. When applied successfully to the propulsion of steamers at sea, a complete revolution will be begun in the commerce of the world, by relieving the employment of steam of its only drawback—expensive and bulky fuel.

We need scarcely add, that we rejoice in this new triumph of mind over matter, of which the nineteenth century is giving so many priceless evidences. Success to them all; and may one advance in knowledge, but prove the stepping-stone to others, until the designs of an all-wise Creator are accomplished in subjecting to the use and convenience of man, the long dormant energies of the material creation.

REVOLUTION IN LIGHTING. Heating, and Mr. Paine's contract has been made to light and heat the Astor House in this city, by the apparatus invented by Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, Mass. We learned some time ago that Mr. Paine had been successful in applying his invention to the principle of lighting the Clippers. If it is a success, it will be the application of the new principle to the satisfaction of the proprietors of the Astor House, a revolution will be the consequence in our whole system of lighting, heating, and driving machinery. The invention, more than we have obtained from disinterested parties in Massachusetts and Washington; but we are prepared to believe, from our reports, that Mr. Paine has now overcome all obstacles, and is about to give to the world one of the greatest blessings ever known to humanity. Parties in this city have entered into bonds to give the inventor one million of dollars for his invention, with a view to have it generally applied to practice; and a commencement will be made in a few days, to the great results promised; but the representations of those who have the best means of judging, are such as to establish the belief that this invention cannot be classed with any humber of mad schemes. At all events, a few days will decide the matter. The arrangements are such that the inventor will gain nothing, but by his most perfect success, in the application of his newly discovered principle—a principle that is new to philosophy, and yet perfectly reconcilable to the general laws of nature. Scientific bodies were early in the field to oppose Mr. Paine, now acknowledge his success, and are prepared to give him credit for his invaluable labors in the field of science.

Mr. Paine, by means of electricity, decomposes water, producing, at will, from that substance, either hydrogen or oxygen, and thus obtains from it the capability of lighting a building, of heating it, or of driving machinery. Water is the only fuel employed. The intelligent reader will at once perceive that our oceans, rivers, streams, steam engines, and all the machinery, in fact, every part of the economy of society, will undergo a sudden and important change. Of course, there will be many obstacles at first, but the moment that the demonstration is clearly made, that Mr. Paine's scientific investigations have resulted in a safe, practical application, no power in the world can check the progress of the revolution about to take place. It will destroy all gas works, diminish the consumption of coal, and so work upon